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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENS CAN TALK.

Proof That They Have a Good Vocabulary.

They Even Babble Baby Talk to the Little Chicks.

The ordinary domestic fowl affords the most positive evidence of the possession of a language that is understood, says a writer in the Pittsburg Dispatch. There are many decidedly different calls, which if taken down in a phonograph and repeated in a henhouse or yard would produce interesting results. I need but mention a few calls to illustrate the range of sounds in the domestic fowls. On a warm day when hens are released from their coop, when their minds are undisturbed and all nature looks bright and inviting, they sing as they feed, a continuous repetition of kerr-kerr-kerr, with various modulations. The rooster never utters it nor the mother hen; it is the song of the happy-go-lucky of hen creation. Now let a hawk appear in the sky or any disturbing element, an entirely different sound is heard. The hen stops, stretches her head upwards, and with the cock, utters a decided note of warning in a high falsetto k-a-r-r-r-e! And if the enemy still comes on it is repeated and every bird in the vicinity lowers its head and runs to cover. The sound says in the gallus language "An enemy is coming, run!" and they do, the kerr-kerr-kerr being discontinued only when all danger is past. Note the joyous call of the hen which has laid an egg. Cut-cut ca-da-cut! comes oft repeated from the henhouse and other envious hens are informed beyond any question or mistake that Mrs. Gallus has laid an egg.

Now, when eggs are hatched we have other and maternal notes. There is a deep, monotonous cluck, cluck! that is a warning to others and a general admonition of the chicks to remain near, but it is not a call. Note the difference when the mother or proud cock finds a worm. The cock appears to be greatly excited, and he pretends to peck at it, make the guileless hens believe that he is about to devour the bonne bouche himself; all the time he is saying cut, cut, cut—come, come, come—rapidly, which causes the hens to run pell-mell in his direction, to find in many instances nothing, being merely a device to call the flock away from some rival. But in the case of the mother the little ones always find some tidbit which she has discovered.

I will not attempt to produce the baby talk of the old hen to her chicks, but it exists in great variety, and is suggestive of tenderness, affection and solicitude. When the hen has her brood beneath her ample folds she often utters a sound like c-r-a-w-z-z-e of half warning and contentment. And when an intruder enters the coop after dark she utters a high, prolonged whistling note like w-h-o-o-e, softly repeated, indicative of wonder and slight alarm.

If now the fox or coyote or other enemy seize her how quickly comes an entirely different cry—a scream of terror and alarm, c-i-a-i-a-i-o-u, repeated again and again, and so full of meaning that the owner, some distance away, reaches for his shotgun and answers the signal of distress.

The Care of Books.

Much is written about the care of everything about the house from garret to basement, but little, if anything, is said upon the care of books. When closing the house for a prolonged absence, remove the books from the shelves and cleanse them from all dust with a clean cloth. Encase in paper covers and replace them, being careful not to crowd them. Books, like other things of value, last and look new under careful treatment, and become worn and shabby when neglected. None of them should be piled one upon the top of another, or be allowed to stand diagonally.

After the books are covered, draw the bookcase out from the wall, remove the shelves and dust carefully; then wash with a sponge. Bookmoths, spiders and insects become at home in the bookcase, and rear numerous progeny in a short time. But a thorough washing and drying of the case inside and out is sufficient to dislodge them. If the case is protected with glass doors, the books may be replaced on the shelves; otherwise they should be packed away in boxes which have been properly lined with paper. Their seclusion from the light for a few months will tend to make the covers regain their brightness of tint. The boxes should be open for the air to circulate well, as books packed away for the summer in an air-tight box will warp and the printed edges stick together.

To remove grease from the pages of a book, lay upon the spot a little magnesia or powdered chalk, and under it the same; set on it a warm flat-iron, and as soon as the grease is melted it will be absorbed and leave the paper clean.

To clean engravings in books or a printed page that has turned yellow from any cause: Place a pane of glass behind the engraving, so as to preserve the lower pages from moisture. Cover the picture with salt, then squeeze a lemon on it, and see that all the salt is dampened with the juice. Now have some one hold the book for you in such a position that you can pour hot water (not too hot, or you will break the glass) over the page, without wetting the balance of the book. Rinse the salt all off with the water, and let the page dry slowly, and it will be clean and white.—New York Ledger.

Safeguards Against Catarrh.

Both from the obstructions occasioned by incipient catarrh and from habit, young children breath through the mouth. If parents would make it an axiom of the nursery and the playground "Breath through your nose only," the cure would be well begun. Let the lesson be repeated, enforced and insisted upon, until it becomes second nature with the child. Let it be more familiar than the daily routine of exercises, and as necessary as the meals.

Set it as a part of the pupil's education that he shall walk a certain number of round of the playground with his lips tightly closed. Make the opening of them during the round a demerit. and the completion of the task in accordance with directions, a merit. Increase the distance and the speed daily. When a boy or girl can walk at a rapid pace, or better, run, 300 yards, breathing only through the nose, and repeat the performance thrice during the day, there need be small fear of chronic nasal catarrh.

Even when the disease has become seated in a young person, it may be eradicated by persistence in this exercise, which, as everyone knows, increases the lung power and benefits the circulatory system at the same time. It is a very simple remedy, but perservered in is a perfect one. In persons of any age a very efficacious remedy, often curative, if used regularly, is salt water, snuffed into the nostrils night and morning. A strong solution of sea salt, or even common table salt, in water, should be kept in a bottle, and when needed a sufficient quantity dilnted with warm water so that the liquid will have only a slightly salt taste. A large glassful is sufficient and the salted water should be used at blood heat. It can be used at any time, though it is best to take it just before retiring and immediately upon rising in the morning; but never just before going out of doors.—"Sanitarian" in Demorest's Magazine.

A Strange Fishing Match.

A novel contest has taken place at the Edinburgh Corporation Baths between one of the strongest swimmers in Scotland and a well-known angler. The bath where the contest took place is eighty feet long and forty feet wide. The angler was furnished with an eleven-foot trolling rod and undressed silk line. The line was fixed to a girth belt (made expressly for the purpose), by a swivel immediately between the shoulders of the swimmer, at the point where he had greatest pulling power. In the first trial the line snapped.

Having been again secured another trial was made. The angler gave and played without altogether slacking line, and several porpoise dives were well handled. The swimmer then tried cross swimming, from corner to corner, but ultimately was beaten, the match ending with a win for the rod and line. Another contest took place in which the angler employed a very light Dunfield trouting rod, ten feet long and weighing only six and one-half ounces, the line the same as that used with the trolling rod. The swimmer, whose aim was evidently to smash the rod, pulled and leaped in the water. He was, however, held steadily, and in about five minutes was forced to give in, the rod being again successful. At the finish both competitors were almost exhausted.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Salt Making.

Salt making is one of the staple industries of Pittsburg and gives rise to a business in other articles necessary in the manufacture. Six firms are engaged in salt making from water obtained within the city limits. The wells are sunk from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and the product is about 250,000 barrels annually. The capital invested is about $800,000. Considerable over one thousand people are employed, and in wages they receive $760,000 or thereabout in a year. The shipments in and out exceeded 15,000 tons per annum.—Chicago Times.

A Soft Answer.

They had quarreled. She was mad.

"You're not everybody," she sneered.

"No," he rejoined softly; "but I am pretty near everybody."

She darted a quick, searching glance into his mobile face and made no objection when he moved nearer still.—Detroit Tribune.

LET LABOR LISTEN.

...E ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

There Has Been No Faltering in the Battle Waged for the Industrial Welfare of Our People—The Revolution Against the Wilson-Gorman Monstrosity Proved That the Voters Favored Protection and American Markets for American Products.

The annual address of the American Protective Tariff League, prepared by Hon. Joseph E. Throop, of Pennsylvania, at the request of the Board of Managers, is as follows:

To the American Voter:

Since our last annual meeting much has occurred to justify the organization and continued work of the League.

The protracted discussion of the tariff by the enemies of the protective system, who had been intrusted by the vote of '92 with the entire control of the Government, and the widespread suffering which resulted through their vicious distortion of facts, had a tendency to cause the more timid protectionists to become discouraged, and they seemed willing to compromise on almost any terms. Some Senators became so alarmed, as the condition of the country continued to grow worse under the strain, that they feared to resort to extreme measures to prevent the passage of a tariff reduction law, lest their constituents, in their anxiety for "peace at any price," might not sustain them.

We felt this depression, fear and uncertainty, but knew that the battle was for the industrial welfare of our people and the country, and we strongly urged Senators to resist the tariff reduction to the uttermost, believing that a few weeks of uncertainty were far preferable to several years under a bad law. All did not resist as we had urged, and the result is the burden of a mongrel tariff law. This law affords inadequate protection to our workingmen and industries, fails to renew prosperous times, and does not afford enough revenue to meet the expenses of the Government.

The League had to contend against the discouragements referred to, but its officers felt that the cause which we advocated was the people's cause and that the appeal should be made to the people's representatives. Efforts to gain needed support were systematically pushed; means of reaching the people through the press of the country were largely increased; facts showing the results of tariff tinkering were carefully gathered and widely circulated; wholesome truths were constantly presented to the thoughtful voter to show him the dangers which confronted him. The wisdom of this course has been fully vindicated. The revolution which took place in the public mind, as shown in November last, has never been equaled in our political history. Catch words or phrases no longer blind the people. Such slogans as "The Tariff is a Tax," "Robber Barons," "Taxing the Many to Enrich the Few," etc., no longer have effect.

The newly invented pnrase, "Tariff agitation must be suppressed because it injures business," is a purposely misleading snare of the enemy. The people know that all American interests grew and were made stronger during the discussion of the law of 1890, more and more as it was made manifest that safe protection of our industries would prevail, and not a single American interest was injured; on the other hand, after the election of 1892, as it became more and more certain that protection would be weakened, industry after industry felt the blighting effects of threatened free trade, which culminated in the passage of the Wilson-Gorman monstrosity.

The people are in favor of protection. They are determined to have the American markets for American products. If those who should be their leaders and champions lack courage, the American voters do not.

Now that a calm review of the situation can be taken, it seems proper to express clearly the views and policy of the supporters of the League. We believe that our country has varieties of soil and climate enough to produce nearly if not all that we, as a people, need, and that hidden beneath the surface are mineral resources sufficient to add to our comfort and wealth. We believe in developing these under an American policy and an American system of wages. We believe in considering first our own markets, the best in the world, and protecting them; then we favor trading with foreign Nations where the result is trade and not simply purchase—in other words reciprocal trade. We know that if we produce what we need and sell it within ourselves, we, as a Nation, have both the products and the money—the wealth—while if we permit other Nations to produce and sell to us, we may have their products, but they will have our money.

Protection laws are not sectional but apply in their benefits to all portions of our land. The people by their votes have indorsed this law. For the first time in many years the "Solid South" has been broken and protectionist Senators have been elected from the South to help restore the United States Senate to the friends of protection. The people have learned that no wall divides the North from the South, the East from the West. The tariff laws which have encouraged industries in the North are necessary, and they are equally applicable to industries south of the Potomac and Ohio, and west of the Mississippi. They have learned that protection laws, while tending to build up industries, do not work to their injury by raising prices to an undue level. Neither do they foster "trusts." But, on the contrary, by promoting the establishment of industries they thereby increase competition and the result is our industrial independence as a Nation with safety to the consumer.

The advocacy and discussion of a lower tariff have invariably brought ruin and destruction, but, on the contrary, the advocacy and discussion of protection have brought success and stability to every American interest.

We do not believe in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, but we do believe in a tariff for adequate protection. We know that the wisdom of the friends of protection will, in the future as in the past, be capable of devising means to supply all the revenue that is needed to maintain the public credit.

We have full faith in the patriotism and wisdom of the people. We will push forward the work of the League in all sections of our land, feeling that, in the end, the policy of protection will be restored in full effect and that some of the immense losses that we have suffered will be regained.

The Funeral in August.

The Funeral in November.

Who Can Buy Their Goods?

There are now, and we are thankful to know it, very many importers and importers' agents who believe in protection. Heretofore they had been of the opinion that free trade in this country would make it an absolute paradise. They forgot that with our factories closed, our people idle or earning less money, there must naturally be less money to spend. But they know it now. We believe that we are correct in stating that there is not one importer in New York City whose sales during 1893 and 1894 were within twenty-five per cent. of his sales in 1892. Even now, with "tariff reform" an established fact, their business is not so brisk as it used to be. The reason is obvious, even those who make it a point to buy nothing but foreign goods are more careful about their expenditures, and every day the importers are becoming more thoroughly convinced that their business was more prosperous under protection than it is under the first step toward free trade. Protection is gaining friends and free trade is losing theorizers.

A Little Sugar in It.

The Legislature of North Carolina, which has been under free trade control for the past twenty years, and which was at the last election wrested from that party, has been organized by Republican protectionists. We are glad to see that the new control is going about its business with an admirable directness. As it is now the free traders lose both United States Senators. Senator Ransom loses his seat, but under the new regime his mica industry is safe. Disappointments are not always all sting.

How It Works Round.

Are cheap things good for anybody? Yes, apparently, for the man who wants to buy, but certainly not for the man who wants to sell, nor yet for the man whose labor is a factor in producing the thing sold. Since everything is produced by labor, no cheapening system can benefit it, and incidentally, labor being a consumer, all of those activities with which it has business relations suffer together under the reign of cheapness.

Cheapness Everywhere.

Eagerness of the merchant to sell at reduced prices is indicated in almost every advertisement we read and the cards of invitation hanging upon goods in every shop window indicate anything but prosperity. Change in the conditions of production means change in almost every department of legitimate business; hence the present depressing influences flowing from the Gorman tariff into all the industries in the land.

Just About Right.

Governor McKinley voiced the feeling of great multitudes of voters when he said:

"The people are tired of this tariff-tinkering, bond-issuing, debt-increasing, Treasury-depleting, business-paralyzing, wage-reducing, Queen-restoring Administration.

Amputated His Foot Himself.

Two years ago Robert Galbraith, aged seventy-four, a farmer of Payne Township, Indiana County, Penn., fell from a load of hay and injured his left ankle and foot. The injury has caused him great suffering ever since, and the family physician has long insisted that unless the foot was amputated the farmer could never be any better. Galbraith stubbornly refused to have the operation performed.

One morning recently the farmer's daughter went into his room.

"Delia," said he, "the job's done. The foot is amputated."

On the bed by his side lay the foot. On the other side was a razor. The old farmer had amputated his own foot with his razor, and had done it neatly, too, at the ankle joint.

Although he is seventy-six years old, Farmer Galbraith is not even suffering from shock from his self-amputating operation, and the doctor says he could not have taken the foot off more neatly himself.

THE QUEEN ABDICATES.

Liliuokalani at Last Acknowledges the Republic of Hawaii.

MANY CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL.

Text of the Document Sent by Her to President Dole of Hawaii—Details of the Arrests—Facts Brought Out on the Trials—Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, Implicated in the Conspiracy.

Queen Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the Republic of Hawaii. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell, at the request of the Queen, and was presented to President Dole. The document, according to the wording, was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President and goes on to say:

"After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity to their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii, and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the republic, or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, viz:

"In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the Government of the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, for force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of Hawaii."

The ex-Queen made a plea for Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hoped that executive clemency will be exercised in their cases, and expressed a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises."

THE MOVEMENT NOT UNEXPECTED.

Some Regarded It as a Ruse to Secure Clemency.

The Ex-Queen's abdication was not unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon as a ruse to secure clemency when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not generally considered that she is sincere in making the protestation. Since the last advices, evidence of a very damaging character has been piled around her.

She was arrested on a military warrant on the 16th instant. No protest was made when the papers were served on her, and without delay she was escorted to the executive building and confined in a room where she now remains under guard. On the evening of the day of arrest her house was searched, with the result of finding the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the present trouble began. The munitions of war consisted of thirty-four rifles, eleven pistols, several swords, a large amount of cartridges, and twenty-one dynamite bombs. The discovery of the small arsenal caused a great deal of indignation among all classes, and proved conclusively that the Queen was in league with the rebels.

The following day the premises were searched again, and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed that Liliuokalani felt certain of restoration, and had gone so far as to have a new Cabinet made out. It was to be composed as follows: Robert W. Wilcox, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Samuel Nowlein, Minister of the Interior; Charles T. Gulick, Minister of Finance, and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General. As Associate Justices she named Antone Rosa and V. V. Ashford. W. H. Rickard was to be Marshal. Governors for the different islands were selected. A new Constitution was prepared by Charles T. Gulick. In fact, everything was in readiness for the restoration.

Arrests for treason and conspiracy have been numerous. In all, there are about 350 men under lock and key. This number includes the prisoners of war.

It is thought that the Government has under arrest nearly all who took part in the rebellion. The last of the leaders to surrender was Lot Lane. He is half waite, and was considered a dangerous adversary. He gave himself up on the 17th, after wandering about the mountains for five days.

A MILITARY COURT.

First in the History of the Hawaiian Islands Convened to Try the Conspirators.

On the 21st the first military court in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was convened. It was composed as follows: Colonel Wm. A. Whiting, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Fisher, Captains C. W. Zeigler, J. M. Camara, Jr., J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Lieutenant Jones, and Captain William A. Kinney as Judge Advocate. The court was called and named by President Dole, who was of the opinion that under the present circumstances, better and quicker results would be obtained than if the matter were left to the civil courts. A large crowd was in attendance, among the auditors being the United States Minister Willis and British Commissioner Hawes. After deliberation, the court decided to allow the prisoner's counsel.

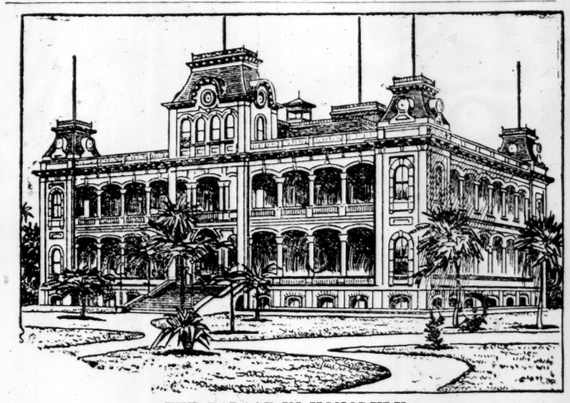
In most of the cases Paul Neumann was named as one of the counsel. The following day, Robert Wilcox, W. C. Lane, James Lane, Samuel Nowlein, Carl Wideman, William Creig, Henry Bertellman, and Louis Marshal were arraigned on a charge of open rebellion. Wilcox, Bertellman, and Nowlein, the three leaders, all pleaded guilty. The others refused to plead, on the advice of counsel, and a plea of not guilty was entered against their names. Paul Neumann objected to the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that under the proclamation of martial law the general authority of the courts of the republic created by the Constitution continued, and they had sole authority to try persons accused of offences such as specified in the charges before the commission. The court overruled the objection, and the trial proceeded from day to day.

A great deal of important testimony was secured from Nowlein and Bertellman, who turned State's evidence to save their necks.

The murderer of Charles L. Carter has been found. He is a half white carpenter named Thomas Poole. He admitted to a native rebel that he did the shooting.

When Wilcox took the stand he told his story in a straightforward manner. He claimed that he knew nothing of the threatened outbreak until one week before it began. He said that there were not more than 300 men at Diamond Head Sunday evening, when the first shot of the rebellion was fired.

The trial of the leaders was concluded on the 20th. The finding of the court had not been made public when the last ship sailed. A member of the court was quoted as saying that if the death penalty was imposed, the executions would take place quietly, and the public would not be informed until they were over. The profound secrecy with which affairs were conducted led many citizens to believe that the offenders will be dealt with in a lenient manner. In consequence of this theory members of the citizen's guard met and signed a petition to President Dole to be firm and punish the rebels as they deserve.



THE PALACE IN HONOLULU.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Her Renunciation Will Not Exempt Her From Liability to Punishment.

The Government has issued a copy of its answer to the ex-Queen. It reads as follows:

"EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU,
January 29, 1895.

"Madame—The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered in our behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in the matter:

"(1.) The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as the investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

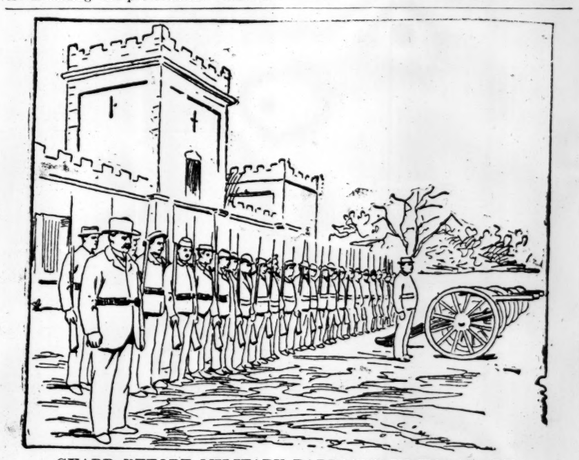
"(2.) It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1893, when by your public announcement you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office."

Uncommon Occurrences.

MR. CHASSE, of Biddeford, Me., claims to be the best jumper on skates in the State. His record is "sixteen feet and up."

Two Vinalhaven (Mass.) men, with a record of thirty-two bushels of clams dug in one day, claim the clam record of the Atlantic coast.

AT the Bombay zoological garden a "sea serpent's skin" sixty-four feet long is shown, and the curator wants to know who's got a bigger one.



GUARD BEFORE MILITARY BARRACKS IN HONOLULU.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Domestic.

THE East Side Bank, a State institution, of 135 Grand street, New York City, was obliged to suspend payments.

THEODORE WELD, one of the last anti-slavery agitators, died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years. He was born in Hampton, Conn. He died of old age.

BROOKLYN trolley strikers made a big demonstration at City Hall Plaza to induce the Aldermen to vote to revoke trolley car licenses. The police dispersed the crowd with clubs. The Aldermen passed the resolution, 10 to 8.

RESOLUTIONS were passed at a great Reform mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, denouncing the Lexow Police bills and demanding the establishment of the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

FREDERICK DANMELLER and his six-year-old son were burned to death during a fire in Danmeller's house at Pittsburg, Penn. Fireman John Patterson fell from the building and was fatally injured.

A STORY of love, jealously, murder, and suicide ended in the killing of William Becker by Carl Fesecke, who then killed himself, in an immigrants' boarding house at New York City.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY has again been elected President of the Woman Suffrage Association at Atlanta, Ga.

THE new United States revenue cutter Guthrie was successfully launched at Sparrow's Point, Md.

JUDGE GROSSCUP, in Chicago, ousted ex-President Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust and named General J. C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell receivers in his stead.

THAT 225 families, averaging five to a family, are threatened with starvation was the message conveyed to Governor McKinley by a committee of three citizens from Rendville, Perry County, Ohio.

BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. an attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of East Portland, Oregon. Strange to say, the would-be robber was a clergyman, the Rev. J. C. Reed, and he came very near accomplishing his purpose.

THE Central Trade and Labor Council of Richmond, Va., passed resolutions protesting against members of the various labor organizations joining the State volunteer militia, and urging upon those already connected with the force to withdraw from it.

DIPTHERIA in a malignant form is raging near Alliance, Ohio.

MAYOR SCHIEREN, of Brooklyn, vetoed the aldermanic resolution revoking the franchises of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies.

EDWIN P. BROWN, a hermit, was found dead in his hut of field stones which he occupied in the woods about a mile from Westport Harbor, Mass. The body was frozen stiff and had been nibbled at by rats.

FIRE at Priceberg, Penn., destroyed two large double blocks, in one of which Joe Choporinski, a Hungarian, conducted a saloon. Choporinski's wife and seven-year-old child were burned to death.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, one of a gang of men working on the Broadway cable road, New York City, nearly killed his foreman, John Barry, with a chisel, and Edward Murray, who had interceded for him when Barry discharged him, was killed by a cable car.

MISS ANNA GOULD, the youngest sister of George Gould and daughter of Jay Gould, is engaged to Count de Castellane, of Paris. The Count assured his friends that he would receive a settlement of $2,000,000 from his wife on the day of their marriage.

JIM FRENCH and "Verdigris Kid," two members of the Cook gang, were killed while attempting to rob the general store of W. C. Patton & Co., at Cattosa, Indian Territory.

FIRE has destroyed the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind.

THE rebellion in Colombia is so formidable the Secretary of her Legation at Washington has been called home to command the Government army.

SEVEN men were killed by an explosion in the Timsbury colliery, near Bristol, England.

HEAVY snowstorms prevailed throughout Great Britain, and gales swept various other portions of Europe.

AN envoy from China has landed in France who is said to be charged with the mission of asking the great Powers of Europe to intervene in the war in the East.

Washington Items.

COLONEL WARREN S. REESE, Populist, of Alabama, appeared in Washington with credentials as United States Senator signed "R. F. Kolb, Governor of Alabama." They were presented to the Senate.

THE President nominated Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be Solicitor-General, vice Lawrence Maxwell, resigned, and J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

THE Reilly bill to fund the debt of the Pacific roads to the Government was recommitted by the House by a vote of 177 to 108. This kills the bill.

AN addition was made to the ranks of the Republican Senators in the person of Lee Mantle, elected Senator from the State of Montana. This makes the total number of Senators eighty-six and leaves the political complexion of the Senate as follows: Democrats, forty-two; Republicans, thirty-nine; Populists, five.

THE Supreme Court of the United States overruled Judge Parker, of the Western District of Arkansas, in the matter of Lafayette Hudson, who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge C. Parker to admit him to bail.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, the New York financier, consulted with President Cleveland on the financial situation.

PROVISION was inserted in the Japanese treaty by the Senate, making it impossible to abrogate the treaty before it goes into effect.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

THE President nominated General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General in the Army.

THE President, in response to a Senate resolution, transmitted to the Senate a message in regard to the enforcement of the Tariff act.

Foreign Notes.

CAPTAIN CARTWRIGHT, of the British war ship Pigeon, was attacked in the streets of Nankin by a party of Chinese soldiers, who hooted at him and pelted him with mud.

ALL the Wei-Hai-Wei (China) land forts have been captured by the Japanese; the Chinese lost 2000 men; the Chinese peace envoys were received by Premier Ito at Hiroshima, Japan.

PREMIER GREENE, of Newfoundland, resigned his office; Sir William Whiteway will succeed him.

A CORRECT list of the persons on the sunken Elbe is as follows: Cabin passengers, 50; steerage passengers, 149; officers and crew, 149; postal clerks, 4; pilots, 2; a total of 354. Twenty were saved, of which fifteen were officers and seamen, making the number of lost 334.

THE credentials of the Chinese peace envoys were found to be imperfect and they were requested to leave Japan at once; the Japanese captured the last Chinese stronghold at Wei-Hai-Wei.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the French editor and friend of Boulanger, who receives the benefit of the Amnesty bill just passed by the French Parliament, concluded his term of exile in London by crossing the English Channel to France. He was welcomed to Paris by an enormous crowd.

THE notorious bandit Areski and nine of his followers have been condemned to death at Algiers. Five other members of the band have been sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

TURKISH judges are ordered to give convicted Armenians all the punishment the law allows.

THE Colombian rebels were defeated in two engagements.

THE Ward line steamer Cienfuegos was wrecked near Pierce Island, in the Bahamas. The steamer will be a total loss, but the passengers and mails were saved.

THE British Parliament reassembled and listened to Queen Victoria's speech from the throne.

EVANS TAKES THE OATH.

He is Sworn in as Tennessee's Governor After a Recanvass.

The Tennessee legislative joint Assembly met again at Nashville and after the returns of the counties had been read, H. Clay Evans (Republican) took the oath of office as Governor.

H. CLAY EVANS.

After Mr. Evans had taken the oath of office the Secretary of State was formally requested to file the oath. He declined to do so.

GREAT COLD IN ENGLAND.

The Most Severe That Has Been Felt There in Many Years.

The cold which has lately been experienced throughout Great Britain is the most severe that has been felt for many years. The thermometer in the Midlands averaged six degrees below zero.

The docks at Southampton were partly frozen over, and protracted snowstorms and gales prevailed all over the United Kingdom.

Strong gales were reported from Queenstown, and a heavy sea has been running. Many vessels took shelter at Queenstown and other ports. The Scotch and Welsh railways were blocked with snow.

Six Burned to Death.

The residence of John Beck, at Omer, Mich., was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock a. m., and the family, consisting of six persons, Mr. Beck, his wife, two boys and two girls, were burned to death.

The Wildflower Gets $500.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has donated $500 to the Captain and crew of the British fishing vessel Wildflower, which picked up the survivors of the Elbe and landed them at Lowestoft.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The platform surplus sold during the past week at an average of $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price remains at 2½c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts, the week, full milk, gals..... 13,270
Condensed milk, gals..... 27,058

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	—
Western, extras	—	@	24
Western, firsts	21	@	22½
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	20
State—Extra	17	@	18
Firsts	—	@	—
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	9	@	15
Factory, fresh	8	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	7½
Part skims, small	5	@	9
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	30
Jersey—Fancy	30	@	31
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	29
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 82
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White Kidney, '93, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Grape Fruit	2 00	@	3 50
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	2 50	@	4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin	3 00	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	10	@	18
Concord	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	1 00
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	18
Western	8	@	10
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, spring, L. I. & Enst ₱ lb	10	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Kale	—	@

Norfolk & Southern R. R. CO.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 1st 1894

Norfolk and Southern Railroad mail and express trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City at 11:35 a. m., and 5:50 p. m. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 p. m. and 9 a. m.

Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Roper. Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and intermediate landings.

Eastern Carolina Dispatch Fast Freight & Passenger Route.

The Steamers NEUSE and NEWBERNE leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for New Berne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave New Berne, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, New Berne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Disease.....	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25
31	Painful Periods.....	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat...	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
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PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

A YOUNG MAN'S CLOTHES.

A certain writer suggests that a young man should dress as well as his means allow, no better, but no worse. Money spent on a neat appearance is never wasted. The danger to a young man's clothes is a tendency toward extravagance. This is never justifiable, no matter what may be the income.

Extravagance is a ways wasteful. But neither must he economize too closely. We may like it or not, but we are judged in this world, first for what we are, but also as we look, and a young man's sense should teach him that it is always wise to create a good impression. Good clothes cannot make a young man, but they are a help.

A well dressed young man does not necessarily imply that he should wear the highest priced clothes cut in the very latest styles. It is just as possible to be well attired in clothes of moderate cost, so long as they are not "loud" nor "showy," but quiet and neat. The best dressers among men follow the same method as the best dressers among women—they do it quietly but well.

COME TO LAST.

Col. Henry Watterson, the brainy Democratic editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," says that, in his opinion, the long expected political break-up in the South has come at last, and come to stay. Indeed, he thinks it's only a part of a general break-up, that is going to compel a revision of the party maps. Henry Clay's influence is still potent in western North Carolina, northwestern Georgia, eastern Tennessee and southern Kentucky, he thinks. Besides, a good many, a good many young Southerners of the new generation want to go into manufacturing and make money on a big scale—the Northern scale.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

The New York Tribune Almanac for 1895, larger and better than ever before, is a most welcome edition to the list of valuable reference works. It is full of "up-to-date" information. Although emanating from the office of the most aggressive Republican newspaper in the United States, it is absolutely devoid of partisanship. Accuracy, fairness and completeness are the watchwords. Its 380 pages furnish an epitome of the world's recent history.

SENATOR PRITCHARRD.

A Washington correspondent says that Senator Pritchard's election is ever a fresh topic among Republican Senators. When absent from the Senate they look him up to see that his election is not an illusion. The galleries have become interested in him and he is singled out by Capital guides as the wonder of the late political upheaval. He bears these honors meekly and is making an enviable impression on the Senate.

It is said that when the United States Government moved to Washington in the year 1800 the property was all carried in seven boxes, while the Chief Executive got lost in the woods in the neighborhood of Washington. Nearly a hundred years have passed and the Democratic party is repeating the experience of John Adams.

When the Chicago Herald says that "the Administration is once more a monumental fact in American politics" it forgets the impropriety of an outburst of levity in the presence of the deceased.

The present Congress is getting down toward the 4th of March, when it will perform the one act in its whole career which the country will unanimously approve.

The McKinley law had its defects but the fact remains that when it was in force the Government paid off existing debts instead of creating new ones.

Col. Bill Springer's name will go thundering down the ages linked with more defeated currency bills than any other in American history.

Buchananan held the belt as the champion borrower and financial bungler of American history. Grover has taken it away from him.

Two, two, two years more years of Grover, and where are the marching and singing clubs demanding his re-election?

There are twenty-one Democratic Senators now sitting in Congress who were turned down by their States in the last election.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is some criticism at the delay by the Legislature in acting on the Election and County government bills but as they are both of the gravest importance, and as there were some differences as to a few provisions of the bills, especially the latter, it was wise not to act too hastily. The former has been reported, and when it passes we will publish a full synopsis. So, too, in regard to in regard to the other bill.

But the Legislature has not been idle. In the outset there were 18 contested election cases, 16 of which were in the House. Then, too, there were local bills from nearly every county to be acted on, all of which have taken time.

The 6 per cent interest bill has passed the Senate, but it is meeting opposition in the House, but it is believed that it will finally pass. The bill to turn over to the Board of Education the $26,000 balance of the Direct Tax fund in the Treasurp has passed.

TO TEST THE EXPERIMENT.

Under the McKinley policy of Protection foreigners were obliged to chip in lively and pay the expenses of the Government. Under the Democratic and Free Trade system we run behind in our expenses and and call upon foreign capitalists to buy our bonds, upon which we agree to pay more interest than they can obtain by investments at home. And yet the American people put Mr. Cleveland in the White House expressly to try this experiment. That they sincerely regret their folly does not help matters just at present.

Now and then a free-trade paper talks of the "McKinley patent." If that patent had not been revoked by a Democratic Congress and had several years to run the Treasury would not be empty and tens of thousands of men now idle would be earning good wages.

It is not surprising that the Whiskey Trust should develope all sorts of chicaneris and rascalities, as all the ramifications of the business are associated with evil and the making of criminals and the multiplication of crimes.

The present Congress will be granted by the people all "the terminal facilities" it desires. The thing is to hurry up the terminal.

A fact: There will be no restoration of prosperity until the Republican party is restored to power.

It begins to look as if the only way for Americans to reach the European meat market is to raise horses.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1895.

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, is by no means alone in thinking that Mr. Cleveland deserves impeachment for his share in that contract for the sale of bonds to a European syndicate, and were it not for the nearness of the end of Congress some steps might be taken with that end in view. The attempt to keep the terms of that contract secret has but added infamy to the contract itself. Under that contract the European syndicate will get, it is estimated, 8 per cent—probably the largest profit ever made on a like issue of bonds of a solvent nation—profit on the $62,400,000, of 3½ per cent bonds, for no one expects the apparent activity in Congress to result in changing the nature of the bonds issued, besides an option upon any other bonds issued previous to Octo. 1, 1895. The Senate Finance committee has reported a bill for the unlimited coinage of silver, the government to retain the difference between the amount of silver in each dollar and a dollor's worth of bullion on the day the bullion is deposited at the mint, as seigniorage, but it is not certain that its opponents will allow it to reach a vote. The House committee on Ways and Means has reported a resolution authorizing the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds in the place of those sold to the European syndicate, but it has absolutely no chance to even get considered by the Senate, to say nothing of being adopted. Thus it will be seen that nothing will be done by Congress, and that the enormous profits of the European syndicate are, thanks to the contract drawn by Mr. Cleveland's old law partner and approved by Mr. Cleveland, safe; and the people will have to foot the bill.

Unless there shall be a radical change of sentiment among the Senators the Senate will insist upon its amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill, making a preliminary appropriation for the laying of a cable to Hawaii. The House has refused to agree to any of the Senate amendments to that bill and the bill is now in the hands of a conference committee. Some Senators have said that thd bill shall never get through without the cable amendment.

The House very often votes one way when sitting as a committee of the whole, when votes are not recorded, and another when a regular yea and nay vote is taken. That is just what it did this week, on the proposition to make the pay of the clerks to Representatives annual instead of during the actual sitting of Congress, as at present. The proposition was twice endorsed in committee of the whole, but when the yea and nay vote was taken it footed 142 against and only 98 for.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Loyal Legion in the District of Columbia, and the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln were jointly celebrated by a banquet under the auspices of the Loyal Legion. Hon. Geo. R. Wellington, of Maryland, spoke to the toast of Abraham Lincoln, which was accompanied by the following sentiment:

Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere;
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end;
Who gained no title, and lost no friend.

Among the other speakers were Senators Manderson and Hawley, both members of the Legion. The Union Veterans' Union also fittingly celebrated Lincoln's birthday.

Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, was "jollied" by a fellow member of the House the other day for being a society man. His reply was quick and pointed: "I wish I were, I wish I were. I would give a grand reception, decorate the table and rooms with cornstalks and pay to the farmers of my district what you fellows contribute to these expensive florists."

It is positively stated by those who ought to know that the principal reason why the correspondence between ex-Solicitor General Maxwell and Attorney General Olney, which led to the former's resignation, has not been made public is that it would raise the question of veracity between Mr. Olney and Secretary Carlisle which would be bound to result in the retirement of on eother from tcehabinet.

Where Bells Are Cast.

We not only use many chimes in this country, but make them. Troy is the great American center for producing church chimes. The Troy bells are said to equal the most celebrated chimes of Europe in everything but age and historical association. The ten bells of St. Thomas' church were made in Troy and were put up in 1874. There are ten also in Grace church chime, the largest—which is called the rector's bell and is always used for tolling—weighing 2,835 pounds. The Grace church chime cost $8,000.—New York Sun.

BATTLING A WILD SEA. TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS VERSE WINDS.

Part of a Ship's Company Experience a Pacific Ocean of the Sufferers.

Crew Undergo a Terrible Time Being Wrecked In the Brave Woman Was One

Captain Peterson of the bark Lady Lampson, his wife and five seamen arrived in Honolulu in an emaciated condition. They came in an open boat only 18 feet long and reported that they had been 28 days tossing about on the Pacific. While the occupants of the frail craft were not entirely without provisions during their long battle with the elements, the effects of short commons and lack of sleep and shelter were palpably apparent. Mrs. Peterson, who was clad in a thin black gown, was worn nearly to a shadow, and her strength failed her completely as she was lifted from the boat and taken into the Eagle House.

The men were sunburned, leaden eyed and listless. Their heads drooped, and it was with difficulty that they could be got to speak, but Captain Peterson told in a few words that the Lady Lampson had been wrecked at night on a reef near Palmyra island when 44 days out from Sydney, and the crew were compelled to take to the boats. He was very weak and spoke in a whisper, at the same time begging that his wife be taken where she could get nourishment and a little rest.

The Kanakas lent willing hands to help the waifs of the ocean into hacks and carriages, and they were quickly driven to where they could command attention. The little boat in which they had journeyed over 1,000 miles became an object of interest for hundreds of people. It was partly decked in with canvas, and strips of the same material had been stretched above the gunwale on either side to prevent her being swamped. In the boat were a couple of nearly empty water kegs and a small quantity of biscuit and canned goods.

"I haven't had my clothing off for 28 days," said Captain Peterson when seen at the Eagle House. He was hollow cheeked and unshaven and looked indeed as if he had suffered both mentally and physically. "The Lady Lampson," he said, "was from Sydney, and we were bound to this port with 600 tons of coal for Wilder & Co. We left Sydney last November and were 44 days out when the vessel struck. We had had bad weather near Feejee, having been in a hurricane for 24 hours, but after that we had fine northeast winds until we got near Palmyra island, when the weather became dirty. It was 5:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 16 when we struck. I had not had an observation for two days. The night had been dark and stormy, but the water was smooth then. I knew I was to the east of the island, and that there was a sunken reef somewhere around. I was on deck myself and had two men on the lookout aloft. There is a strong westerly current there, and I guess we were going about five knots an hour with all sails set.

"Five minutes after she struck she began to break up, and I ordered the boats out. We lowered the two boats. I took charge of one, and First Mate Harry Miller took the other. In my boat there were, besides my wife and myself, Second Mate C. Brown and Seaman W. Carloon (both Swedes), Cabin Boy W. Hayden of Liverpool, F. Weller, the cook, who is a German, and E. Everson, a Norwegian sailor. The mate's boat contained a German sailor named Snyder Oscar Magnersen, a Swede; J. Jorgensen, a German, and a seaman named Martin.

"We started for Palmyra island in company about 7 in the morning, having only five gallons of water for the two boats. The island is only 40 miles from the reef, but the current and tide were so strong that we were trying for nine days to make headway against them, but

He Saved His Wad.

"That reminds me of a fellow I knew out at Durango, Colo.," said a mining man last night as he dropped into a reminiscent mood. "In Durango there is an 'upper town' and a 'lower town.' Collins—that was his name—on the night in question started for the lower town. He had something like $450 on his person. The way was lonely and dark, and it was not long before he saw a couple of fellows step out in front of him.

"'Throw up your hands!' was the order to Collins, and up they went like a shot. He comprehended the situation at a glance, and to the surprise of the footpads burst out into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"'What's the matter,' they asked.

"'Why, fellows,' said he, 'I'll tell you what's the matter. I haven't had anything to eat since yesterday, and all I have to say is that if there is anything to be made on this little job I would like to be in it with you fellows.' Continuing, he said, 'Search me if you want to, and if you don't find anything, why, give me a hand at the game.'

"Collins' little trick worked to a charm. 'Oh, we won't search you,' was the reply he received; 'go ahead and get something to eat. Here's four bits, and my pard here will give you another four bits.'

"So Collins went on to 'lower town' richer than when he started."—Chicago Mail.

One Way of Earning a Living.

There are all sorts of ways of earning one's living, but I doubt if one could find an occupation hedged about with more danger or calculated to keep the nerves strung at a higher pitch than that affording support to a son of Ham at Bethesda park. The courageous negro utilizes his good natured face to form the disk of a sunflower, at which a certain number of shots can be fired with the hardest kind of a ball for a stipulated sum.

Drawn by the sign, "Hit the Nigger," crowds are attracted to the place, and people impatiently wait in line their turn to try their skill, while the darky, apparently unmoved by the discomfort of the sport, keeps up a counter fire of mirth provoking banter at the poor success of the patrons. The flower is painted on a large canvas representing a garden scene behind which the man stands at a distance of about forty feet from the ball throwers.

Some degree of protection is afforded the fellow by a wire netting which he is allowed to pull over his face as soon as he sees the ball fly from a person's hand. The slightest hesitation on his part, however, would result in a general smashup.—Kate Field's Washington.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THIS GIGANTIC NEW MOVEMENT.

Its Origin and Underlying Causes—Popular Disapproval of old Parties—Issues of the Alliance—Its Platform—A Word About the People's Party.

[Copyrighted by the New York Bureau of the Farmers' Alliance and National Reform Press Association, W. C. Crum Manager.]

The Farmers' Alliance movement in this country is the absorbing topic of conversation and discussion in the financial, as well as the political world. There is a deep meaning in this spontaneous uprising of more than eight millions of farmers in America.

The movement is based on something more than an ideal. It is the outgrowth of a condition of affairs which if not checked will cause a revolution. The press of both parties is arrayed against it. Politicians who have grown fat from public patronage and imperious from continued domination, are dumbfounded as to where unto this gigantic wave of popular upheaval is likely to land them. They see more than four out of eight million farmers already thoroughly organized in the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, while more than a million of the colored farmers in the south are already in rank and organized to co-operate with their white brethern. Besides these farmers there are over half a million laboring men of all classes ready and anxious to strike hands with the agricultural yeomanry of the country. They believe that union with farmers is their only hope of ultimate success. By this co-operation they are willing to redress many of the wrongs of which they sincerely and honestly stand in need, and of which they believe themselves aggrieved.

To this vast army of malcontents may be added the Citizens' Alliance which embrace all citizens living within the corporate limits of cities and large towns who are not eligible to membership in the Farmers' Alliance. The gradual blending of farmers and laborers together in sympathy and otherwise has already been demonstrated in the formation of the Peoples' party, born full fledged in Cincinnati on May 20, 1891.

The Peoples' Party.

The public should not confound the Peoples' Party with the Farmers' Alliance. The latter organization is the outgrowth of farmers' grievances for a quarter of a century back. It is the culmination of all the different organizations which had their origin principally in the granger movement twenty or more years ago. In other words, it is an alliance offensive and defensive of all the societies and associations of farmers in this country whose origin and histories are already well known.

The Farmer's Alliance received its first impulse in Texas. In fact it may be said to have originated in the Lone Star State. At a meeting of the allied farmer's in St. Louis in 1889, a con-fraternal union was effected not only between the different farmer organizations, but involving also a confederation with the Knights of Labor, and other industrial unions. The famous St. Louis platform of which so much has been said and written originated at this conference. A new name was likewise given to the combined organization, viz: "The National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union of America."

At the end of another year, viz, November, 1890, the National Farmers' Alliance met at Ocala, Fla., where the St. Louis platform was modified, amended and enlarged. Subsequently the Northern Farmers' Alliance met at Omaha, Neb., and made some other additions and emendations. At the Ocala Conference it was announced to hold a convention in Cincinnati on the 22d of February, 1891. This was afterward opposed by some of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, who thought it too early to hold such a convention, preferring February 22, 1892.

This did not suit some of the Alliance and Labor Reform press editors of the West, who issued a call for the Cincinnati convention of the 19th of May last. This call did not come through the regular Farmers' Alliance, and for that reason it was either opposed or so far ignored as to withhold official recognition and endorsement. But Kansas and other Western States saw in the proposed Cincinnati convention an opportunity to forestall public sentiment and take the bull by the horns, without waiting the circumlocution of what they called "too much Alliance red tape" for the live and wideawake elements of the great west. Hence the Cincinnati convention and the organization of the Peoples' Party. Having thus been formed and adopting all the leading essential features of the National Farmers' Alliance, the St. Louis, Ocala and Omaha platforms.

A SLEEP SONG.

Willow, where the rushes grow
Softly swishing, softly swaying,
Sing a music sweet and low,
While the breezes 'round you playing
Gently come—gently go.

Wind that in the trees doth blow
With a sweet seductive sighing,
Sing a lullaby you know,
Dreamful as the shadows flying,
Something soft—something slow.

River, as you onward flow
Crooning songs of no man's making,
Let me ever seaward go
With no thought of sad awaking.
Even now—even so.

—Irene Noble in Good Words.

The Deathwatch Beetle.

There is a more or less clearly defined thread of superstition running through the minds of most people, and not a few who have at various times been involuntary listeners to the sound of unfamiliar tickings, especially during the hours of darkness, have been unable to prevent their imagination leading them back to the stories told them in childhood of the dreaded omen of the tick of the death watch, which precedes a death in the family. It is now well known that the ticking is produced by an insect, and a Parisian chemist has not only taken the trouble to investigate the subject thoroughly, but has sent to a Paris paper two insects actually caught in the act of producing the sounds alluded to.

They were on the same sheet of packing paper (strong tarred paper), but on the opposite sides and at a distance of about four inches apart. One struck forcibly with his head at the rate of six blows per second, and the insect on the lower side answered as soon as the other had finished. The insect is a tiny beetle, barely a quarter of an inch long. It is generally during the night that it produces the ticking sound, and in order to do so draws in the antennæ and intermediate legs, and resting principally upon the median legs strikes its head against its support by a sort of rocking motion. It is through this noise that the male calls the female.—Detroit Free Press.

France's Famous Nightingale.

Rossignol, the king of French detectives, has probably the finest collection of scarf pins in France. Whenever foreign royalties, on an incognito visit to Paris, desire to see the slums of the capital, Rossignol is always placed at their service. He takes them over the classical abodes of poverty and despair; to the underground wine shop of Pere Lunette; far beyond the Quartier Latin, to the Château Rouge, the resort of a very mixed set of people on the slopes of Montmartre, or to some of the most squalid among the public houses that are open all night in the neighborhood of the Halles.

Foreign princes have a strange liking for these haunts of darkest Paris, probably owing to the contrast to their own surroundings at home, and perhaps also such an excursion is spiced with a slight apprehension of danger. Their gratitude to Rossignol generally takes the shape of a scarfpin, and in some cases a decoration, when the royal highness is from a country where decorations are cheap.—London News.

500,000 boxes of Japanese Pile Cure were sold in 1893 in the U. S. It is sold with written guarantee to cure or money refunded. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I use **Mexican Mustang Liniment** in my business all the time. It is the finest thing in the world for sprains and mashes, also for cuts and burns. I have a bottle in my house continually for general use. I commend it to all who have never used it. They will find it just as I have said. I am, respectfully,

For 18 years Doorkeeper State Senate. W. V. CLIFTON, Bridge Contractor.

—o—

SILER CITY, N. C., Dec. 14, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For a number of years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** on my horses and in my family, and find it the very best thing to use for sprains both on man and beast. Very truly yours,

Livery stables. A. C. JORDAN.

—o—

PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C., Dec. 12, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—**Mexican Mustang Liniment** is the best thing in the world for a horse with a sore shoulder, or any other harness rub. Respectfully,

G. W. WHITAKER.

With V. Boyle, General Merchant.

A HAPPY MAN.

The Last Day of His Mental Balance a Happy One, He Knows No Tomorrow.

I have seen at last a happy man, the happiest I ever knew. He is perhaps 42 years old, and his happiness has been unbroken for two years or more.

Hear his story. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word. He has means, social position and a large circle of devoted relatives and friends. He has a fine physique, a handsome face. But we did not call him a happy man, "such a happy man," until two years ago, when the great change came. He never married, and the Miss X. of whom I tell you was no more to him than his lifelong comrade, his best of friends—an old neighbor, related to him in many ways, but never by the tender tie.

Perhaps he had been more of an invalid than he knew or than his friends dreamed. One summer day he went to the little lake not far from his native village, a popular inland resort, and spent what he called upon his return that night "a perfect day." Skies were never bluer, he said, nor flowers fairer nor the lake so lovely to him as upon that day. Only he had expected to meet Miss X. there and to have had their usual sail together.

He would go again on the morrow, take her with him and so double and increase the joy. He went to her house that evening to play whist as usual. It was Saturday. She had gone to spend Sunday at the lake. He was very glad she had gone, he said; he would join her the next day. During the game he alluded many time to the happy day he had passed. And what is there in life after all like a tomorrow full of promise?

That night after reaching his room he had a paralytic stroke—not a severe one, only a slight shock, but it clouded his brain, if we can call that a cloud which fixed forever in his mind the happiness reigning there when it came.

Every day since then has been that happy Saturday to him. He has just returned from the lake. No matter if the snow is drifting or the rain is beating the windows, it has been a perfect day, everything in divine harmony. He will go over to X.'s for a game of whist. Even if Miss X. meets him he asks if she is at home, as if he were addressing some one else; then he is so glad she is up at the lake; he is going back tomorrow; there is every sign of perfect weather, etc., all in his old time charming way. Then he takes up his cards and plays a capital game and goes home in the sweet expectation of a happy tomorrow.

All else in life seems a blank to him. In that one fair niche of memory he sees all of the past, the present and the future. He appears to be reading oftentimes when the book he holds is up side down. Death means nothing to him. When his friends die, he does not weep nor question nor miss them. He has had such a happy day, and he is going to repeat it tomorrow.

Naturally his case is of interest to specialists. He is never troublesome. He goes about the village and exchanges cordial greetings. Nor does he always speak of what is in possession of his mind, unless you hold him too long. Then he has excuse for breaking away.

Question—If that last day of his mental balance had been an unhappy one, say a day black with anguish or remorse or embittered with rage and revenge, would he now be the opposite of what he is—a wild beast in toils—the remainder of his life the horrible evolution of an incidental, who knows but an accident, mood?—Atlantic Monthly.

From Riches to Abject Poverty.

An old man with a thin, bent form and a few locks of white hair peeping from beneath a rusty old fashioned silk hat hobbled painfully through Broad street one afternoon last week and took his stand near the Mills building. He leaned wearily on his stout stick and appeared to be in pain. His manner was abso-

Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharte, of N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results followed its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the other so called medicinal soaps for beautifying the compexion. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

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FISH DEALER

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

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MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $5 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A. W. HAFF, PRIZES ON PATENTS.

HOW TO GET $100.00 AND PERHAPS MAKE A FORTUNE.

We secure patents, and, to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas, give away one hundred dollars on the first of every month to the person who submits the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the winning invention free of charge in the "National Recorder," a weekly newspaper published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States, and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something which most people say is "easy" difficult; this department of the Company will dispel. It desires to get into the hands of the public the fact that the things which seem so easy to invent are trivial that the average citizen would feel ashamed to bring them to the attention of the Patent Office are the most valuable. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest money, and the people who make one million profitable. Almost everybody at some time or another conceives an idea which if patented would be worth a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple invention of the cop on the line which could be easily slid up and down without loosening the passenger's hats, the suspender, collar-button, nut-lock, bottle-stopper, sauce-pan handle, hook, buckle, and scores of other things that every one sees some way of improving upon, and which are simple inventions that bring the greatest returns to the inventor.

The price we offer will be paid whether the application has been accepted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must send in a patent in order to be entered through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent. Send for circulars. For further particulars, address

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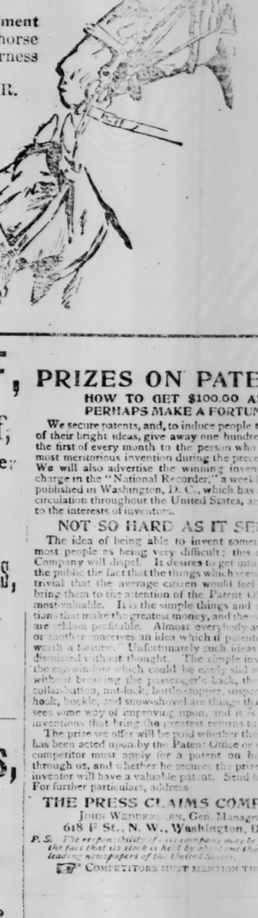

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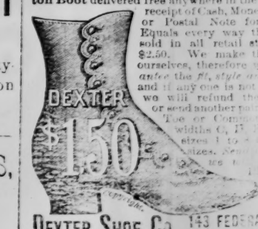

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☞ A Variety of Cabinet Work done.

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A large lot of Horses and Mules constantly on hand for SALE or EXCHANGE. Fine Turnouts and Draymen sent to all parts at reasonable rates.

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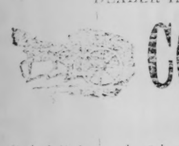

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Coal of the best and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

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New Albemarle House

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GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. February 20, 1895.

☞Here we are on time again.

☞No mail from Manteo nor boat from Newberne the past week.

☞Our "Sunny South" is short of sunshine this winter.

☞County Commissioner Charl L. Weeks is reporied quite ill.

☞The unfavorable weather has suspended both trucking and fishing operations.

☞It does not seem possible just now that a fellow will really pine for a surf bath in August.

☞Valentine's Day having passed, the next one of interest will be Washington's birth day, which occurs on Thursday.

☞On the 17th inst, by W. F. Pritchard sr., J. P., Mr. James W. Pritchard was married to Miss Lulu Walsh, both of Mt. Herman.

☞The dates of the Edenton Fair have been fixed for October 22, 23, 24 and 25. Dr. W. R. Capehart has been elected President and J. C. Bond re-elected Secretary.

☞The CAROLINIAN is requested to announce that there will be an Oyster Supper at the residence of Mr. Wm. T. White, in Mt. Herman, on Friday night, March 8th, for the benefit of the Methodist Circuit Parsonage. The note adds: "Uncle Bill will lead the games and guarantee a good time for all who attend."

☞The extreme cold weather stopping the most of the mills and suspending nearly all out door work, has caused a great amount of sufferin among many thus thrown out of em ployment. The Pastors have made themselves active, and food, clothing and fuel have been distributed to the needy.

☞The CAROLINIAN feels it to be only simple justice to say that our people ought to appreciate the big-heartedness of our Coal Dealer, Mr. Fred. Davis, who, during the long spell of severe cold weather, not only kept the price down but ordered car loads by rail to keep them warm. Though having a monopoly of the trade, he resisted the temptation to advance the price.

☞The great majority of the farmers in this section make the mistake of raising too few hogs and curing too little pork. And it is one reason why many of our farmers are so hard pressed. Instead of raising all the meat necessary to supply their families, too many of them buy. We repeat, it is a great mistake—very poor economy. Every farmer, by proper management, could raise all the meat needed for home use and some to sell without the expenditure of a single dollar in cash.

☞The following jurors were drawn for the March term of the Superior Court by the County Commissioners at their last meeting: W. L. Jennings, Walter Scott, Jerry Waters, Caleb Ives C. S. Pritchard, W. H. Morris, J. F. Jennings, Henry Morris, W. A. Williams, H. G. Harris, G. A. Meads, J. W. James, R. B. Creecy, jr., Johnson Warden, M. L. Davis, Darius White, H. C. White, H. C. Harrison, F. H. Ziegler, J. S. Meads, M. W. Bufkin, Paul White, Silas Langley, J. B. Flora, A. L. Davis, J. S. Brothers, J. P. Hughes, Frank Cherry, C. L. Hinton, Luther Jones, L. White, Grandy Bogue, G. W. Cartwright, Lowry Sawyer, J. L. Luton, J. L. Pritchard.

☞Some of our friends and neighbors have expressed surprise at our equanimity over our "burn out." We have schooled ourself to never fret or worry over what cannot be avoided. When a boy we read a little book entitled "It Might Have Been Worse," and in it, among others, was a story of a man who had met with the misfortune of having one of his limbs so badly mangled as to require amputation, and, on being condoled with said that he was thankful it wasn't both limbs. It impressed us so much so that when accidents have occurred and reverses have overtaken us, instead of brooding over them, we have occupied our mind in devising "ways and means" to recover and our hands in executing them. It is just what we are doing now, and we have faith to believe that, as before, we'll soon be "all right" again.

☞An accident happening to one of the forms before the full edition of last week's CAROLINIAN was printed, for the information of those of our patrons who did not receive a copy we state that early on Sunday morning, February 10th, our Press Room was destroyed by fire and the type and material in the Composing Room nearly all ruined. We at once ordered new material and arranged to put up a new building, but the terrible weather is causing delay. By type, kindly loaned us by the "Economist-Falcon," and using their press and utilizing the outside intended for last week, we are enabled to get out this issne. There will be no suspension.

——Our insurance was light; it will not begin to cover the loss. As the erection of a new building and the purchase of new material will add very heavily to our outlay, won't our delinquint subsribers now feel it a duty to strain a point and send us at least a part of what is due us? We have been indulgent, but we now need the mony.

☞The "Cuckoos" are nearly frozen to death.

☞Some cheap things cost too much —loafing, for instance.

☞Read our interesting Washington letter this week.

☞Elizabeth City has sent $87.10 to the Nebraska sufferers.

☞The report of the meeting at Coinjock came too late for this issue.

☞The Schooner "Centennial," of Baltimore, was cut by the ice in the River five miles below Wade's Point and sunk one day last week.

☞The cold and changeable weather has given all business a set-back. Fortunately there is no tide without a turning. Let us all look on the brighter side.

☞Some who have tried it say that there is nothing better for nausea than to scorch some rice, pour boiling water over it and drink as hot as possible.

☞The contract for carrying the mail from Hatteras to Avon has been awarded to H. J. Austin, of Hatteras, to be carried twice a week, receving pay at the rate of $175 a year.

☞Mr. Uriah Roughton, of Shad Neck, this county, died a few days ago from the effects of a cold contracted while on a business trip here a few days before.

☞The contract for carrying the mail from Snowden to Poplar Branch has been temporarily awarded to Abner Dey, of Snowden. The route is made six times a week and the distance is 20 miles. Price paid $3 a trip.

☞The CAROLINIAN wasn't born to despond or succumb. In its vocabulary there is no such word as "surrender." Despite the torch of the incendiary that burned it out fifteen years ago, and the falling of a lighted match from a tramp by which it was evidently made a victim of the "fire-fiend" on Sunday morning, IT STILL LIVES! Its special field of journalism still needs it. Its has yet a work to do in aiding to promote and upbuild the material interests of our town and section, and in advocating and defending the principles and policy, State and National, which it believes must dominate in order to secure true and lasting prosperity. With "armor on," it will continue striving to do its duty.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:45 and will set to-night at 5:46. —Did you get a Valentine?—Our merchants complain of dullness of trade. Some of them say it is unprecidented.—No promise is as certain as the thing promised.—A feeling almost kin to murder is in the heart of the man who slips down on the icy sidewalk when the other fellows laugh.—Miss Clate White has been enjoying a short visit to friends in Edenton.—Among the cases of suffering from cold reported last week is that of two old colored women who were obliged to burn their furniture to keep from freezing.—The Satirist says:

The day of the ground hog is over,
And he played his little game.
But as far as we can observe
The weather is about the same.

—Mr. L. Barber, of Mystic, Ct., gave us a call on Monday.—Miss Marguritte Hollowell, of Bay Side, spent a few days visiting friends in the city last week.—On Thursday afternoon an outhouse in the yard of the residence of Frank Vaughan, esq., on Church street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm bell quickly brought the Fire Company who with hard work saved the dwellings in that thickly setted neighborhood!—When you hear a man referring to a woman as an "old flame" of his, you can be pretty certain that he has been fired.—When you introduce a moral lesson let it be brief.—Miss Fanny Dawson celebrated her 15th birthday by giving a party to a number of her special friends at the residence of her mother on West Fearing street.—Refinement creates beauty everywhere.—"Ah," said a Third Ward man the other day, "the Government is trying my plan at last." "What's that," asked his wife. "Borrowing money," he replied.—The Poet says truly:

We weave the web of years to be,
With colors all our own,
And in the fields of destiny,
We reap as we have sown.

—Steamboat Inspectors Johnson and Nicholson, of Norfolk, were in the city on Friday.—Mr. Howland Fearing, one of the courteous and obliging clerks at the postoffice, has resigned, having accepted a position in the insurance office of G. M. Scott. Mr. Zephaniah Burgess, jr., succeeds him in the postoffice.—We are tired of the continued cold weather and snow.—Deceivers trifle with the very best wishes of our nature.—Leonard Chapman, eldest son of Mr. L. E. Chapman, of the CAROLINIAN office, while skating on Thursday fell through the ice near Robinson's wharf, but fortunately extricated himself. It was a close call.—The Mesanthrope sighs:

Oh, say what in the world are we to do?
Here comes the weather man!
He carries an icicle for a club;
He'll freeze us if he can.

—It is not him that searches for praise that always finds it.—"Is it cold enough for you?" asked a certain landlady the other day. "Do you mean the coffee?" vindictively answered the boarder.—Big debts come from big promises.—Not for many years, if ever, were there so many vessels of all kinds frozen in our port and river as during the last week.—E. F. Aydlett, esq., and Mr. H. T, Greenleaf left for Raleigh last week in connection with the Buffalo City Mill Company and C P. Johnson'great land suit.—The Rambler, speaking of a certain over-imbiber, says:

I saw him reeling down the street,
With very crooked gait;
And knew the tangle in his feet,
Was caused by whiskey straight

—Notwithstanding our "burn out" we are now ready to fill orders for job printing. Send 'em in.—Oh, the condition of some of the sidewalks.—Mr. Henry Raper has been quite ill; we are glad to know, that he is better.—Fire was discovered on Saturday noon in the large frame building on Road street, formerly occupied by Mr. D. B. Bradford, but was extinguished before it got headway. Evidently the work of an incendiary.—The Patriot, speaking of the near approach of Washington's birthday, thus relates how he was squelched:

I started out most earnestly,
To immitate great George's grit;
I cut my father's cherry tree,
But was well spanked for it.

—Because of the bad condition of the roads, fewer people than usual from the country were in town on Saturday.—For the generous interterest manifested and the aid rendered to enable us to get out this issue Mr. Paul Creecy will accept our special thanks.—Willis P. Ayer, esq., of Somerville, Mass., is here again on a busness visit. He gave us a call on Monday, accompanied by Mr. A. E. Ankorborg, of Rockport, Mass.—The condition of the streets causes a disgusted Pedesterian to hand in the following:

You fell, oh, flakelet from the sky,
With a dull and sickening thud;
You once were snow, beautiful snow,
But now your name is MUD!

—Representative W. G. Pool has been here on a short visit.—The Brownie Club will give another German on Friday night, the last of the season before Lent.—Several communications are crowded out. —The "Evening Star" has ceased to twinkle.—When fires occur what a relief the arrival of the engine is, and the Company very soon gets it there. Their services are not appreciated as they should be.—A number of ladies have had their choice house plants frozen. It's a grevious loss.—Mr. T. B. Berry informs us that his paper, the "News," will appear again this week.—We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Emma E., wife of our townsman and friend Mr. H. O. Hill, who departed this life on Monday night. Her age was 37 years, 9 months and 18 days. She was a most estimable lady.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A small Island or Peninsula, of from three hundred to three thousand acres.

Address, with full particulars,

F. E. LOWRY,
529 State St., Erie, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED

to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery Stock which is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All new SPECIALTIES as well as the standard varities of FRUITS and Ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Salary and all traveling expenses paid. Write for terms, stating age. HOOPES, BROS. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 37-4t

Money Made.

EASILY AND RAPIDLY.

READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER.

We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers, Atlanta, Georgia.

Distress after Eating!
Indigestion,
Sick Headache,
And Dyspepsia
Are Cured by.
P. P. P.

[Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.]

Abott's East Indian Corn Paint cures Corns, Warts and Bunions

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

The Assistance It Has Proved to Be in Many Kinds of Business.

A surprising feature of long distance telephony is the remarkable amount of business that can be crowded into a very short conversation. The fact that the communication obtained is in actual conversation at first hand between the persons most directly interested in the matter under discussion is what renders the telephone so far superior to the telegraph for very many purposes. Question and answer are exchanged immediately without the annoying delays incident to telegraphic dispatches. Propositions can be made and commented on, modified or rejected in a manner quite impossible by telegraph; in fact all the advantages of a personal interview are obtained without the expenditure of time and trouble involved in a journey.

Numerous instances could be given of the number of business questions that can be disposed of in a single talk over the wires within the minimum time of five minutes. Probably the best record is that where two business men, one in New York and one in Boston, discussed and settled four entirely distinct affairs in one minute and a half. Two of the matters dealt with involved large sums of money, but the men were able to lay their heads together, figuratively speaking, so well, although literally they were so far apart, that it took them but a few seconds in each case to decide on what should be done. It can readily be imagined how many telegrams would have been required to do the same amount of business, leaving entirely aside the question of time, which is so often of first importance. Every day cases occur where the long distance telephone enables business to be done that the telegraph cannot aid, and where the only alternative would be a long and expensive journey.

For instance, not long ago a New York man was notified that his draft on a house in a town far up in the interior of the state had been allowed to go to protest, and in order to protect his interests he was on the point of undertaking a journey that would have kept him away from his office for three days, when a friend advised him to telephone to the bank that held his draft. He did so immediately; the bank informed him of the state of affairs and recommended a lawyer in the town to take the job in hand. He had an interview by telephone with the lawyer and gave him instructions to proceed, and the same afternoon the lawyer reported that he had got out an attachment and that the draft would be fully covered. The time spent by the New York man over the affair might have been an hour, and the total expense was for three conversations, one with the bank and two with the lawyer, as against an absence from town of two or three days and traveling expenses amounting to forty or fifty dollars.

The actual saving of time and money is by no means the only recommendation in favor of long distance telephone communication. Often it renders possible the transaction of business which could be done in no other way, and many a time a five minute conversation pays for itself a thousand fold. To manufacturers having their head offices in New York, branches in other cities and towns and factories somewhere in the country the service has become practically indispensable. The periodical daily talks between the chief of the firm and the manager of the factory or branch office place all their affairs so thoroughly in touch with each other that no manufacturing concern that has once adopted the service to its needs would be without it for a single day were the cost twice what it is.

Bankers, brokers and lawyers form another large class of patrons, but it was among the manufacturers that the long distance telephone first "caught on," and they have steadily availed themselves of it from the time of its establishment as a commercial means of communication.—Electrical Engineer.

Marriage and Good Times.

"I have observed," says an old minister, "that marriage, especially among the working classes, is greatly affected by the state of trade. When trade is good marriages increase, and are less frequent in times of commercial depression. This fact indicates that the romance of life among a class who are generally regarded as reckless in the matter of marriage, is, after all, restrained by the dictates of common prudence. During the Lancashire cotton famine, early in the sixties, I had a church in Dundee. The failure of cotton occasioned an abnormal boom in the jute trade, and Dundee was the principal emporium for the import and manufacture of the flexible fiber. It was then that that town laid the foundation of its wealth and greatness. In those prosperous times marriages were frequent, and in the course of a few years I united in the sacred bonds of matrimony a greater number of young couples than in any similar period during my ministerial career."—Glasgow Herald.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen, it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon, Ex-Consul to Liverpool; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Cassey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Amidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y., No. 39 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

We recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, spains, bruises, lame back; it quickly relieves pain. 25 and 50 cts. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

Did you Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells or are sleepless, nervous, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50cts at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

How is This!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

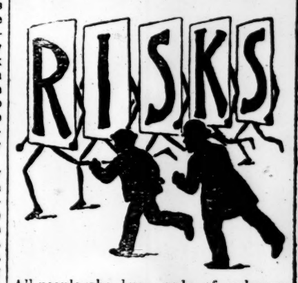
It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of *Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views* and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

RUNNING RISKS



All people who buy goods of unknown quality of unknown or irresponsible dealers. To give satisfaction is our principl aim, and the effort is such as to amount to a virtual guarantee to the customer. Our stock embraces Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings &c.

McGabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALOMONSKY'S Annual Before Stock-Taking SALE.

Prices have been marked down below any previous point of Lowness known to the trade community simply because the stock

Is too Large

to handle comfortably during the Annual Inventory. We shall

Incur Losses,

Many of them very heavy, but no loss, however large, or no sacrifice, however great, can divert us from our purpose of

Giving Money's

worth. All the goods are new and fashionable, while the reductions are positively unequalled.

Everybody is invited to this great sale. The bottom has been knocked out of everything.

R. Salomonsky.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

——AND——

Building Material

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,

.....SIDING,.....

CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

SHIP YOUR EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY

And Other Produce to

DAVIS, HILL & CO.

308 10th St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

You will receive the highest Cash Prices. We buy outright or handle on Commission.

"Quick Sales and Prompt Returns" Commission for handling goods, five per cent. Send for price list.

THE ◇◇ FAIR

You will find it to your interest to examine the stock just opening. There are many bargains which must be seen to be appreciated. Clothing for Men, Youths and Children; which were bought at a bankrupt sale for less than cost of production. Hats and Caps in large variety at prices that will surprise you.

The stock of Boots and Shoes has been largely increased and offers special attractions to those who like to get the worth of money and know a good thing when they see it.

We have so largely increased our stock in the above lines that it has become necessary in order to make room to close out some lines of Notions, Books, Pictures and Fancy Articles, the prices on which will be greatly reduced.

We call special attention to our line of all Papers, Shades, Curtains and Fixtures, which must go regaudless of cost.

THE ◇◇ FAIR

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

C◇A◇N

A man afford to give a DOLLAR AND A QUARTER'S worth for One?

NO!

Can a man sell you one dollar's worth, intrinsic value, and give you a prize?

NO!

Can give you one hundred cents worth for one dollar, intrinsic value?

YES!

This is the plan upon which business is done and no other way at

MOSES WEISEL

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Milinery Goods &c

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, gives the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief. It purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,

CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.

PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

GOLDEN-EYE WAX BEANS

One of the best and most profitable Wax Snap Beans in cultivation for the Trucker and Market Gardener. Very early; enormously productive; vines stand up well, holding pods off the ground, keeping them clean and attractive. Vines and foliage are remarkably healthy, while the pods, which are uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. To induce a more extended growth of this sort, we offer them at the low price of $4.00 per bushel. Prices of other SNAP BEANS and VEGETABLE SEEDS in TRUCKER'S PRICE-LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, mailed on application. WRITE FOR TRUCKER'S PRICE-LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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WIDOWS,
SOLDIERS,
CHILDREN,
PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, and for widows of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

"Easily Samoa's First Citizen."

The Department of State at Washington has received a dispatch from Consul-General Mulligan at Apia, reporting the death of Robert Louis Stevenson. He writes: "It is with profound sorrow and a sincere sense of direct personal loss that I report the sudden and wholly unexpected death of the distinguished author and great novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, which took place at his residence, Vailima, near this place, at 8.10 p. m. on Monday, the 3d inst., from a stroke of apoplexy received about an hour and a half before, while seated at his own hospitable table.

"Aside from his world wide reputation in literature, Mr. Stevenson was easily the first citizen of Samoa, and the centre of its social life. As is so widely known, he was very frail, but within the last few months had become stronger and apparently more vigorous than ever before. His hospitality was on a splendid scale, and was equally constant and unfaltering.

"His remains were interred on the very summit of the mountain overlooking his late home at 1 o'clock yesterday, whither they were borne with infinite difficulty by the willing hands of a great number of Samoans."—New York Press.

Poverty a Prerequisite for Success.

I overheard a conversation between a little group of Boston men the other evening. The subject of discussion was the youth of the rising generation. All agreed that twenty years of poverty and struggle in early life was the sine qua non for success. All the speakers were millionaires of National repute for mercantile sagacity and self-made men.—Boston Traveller.

Largest Landowner in the World.

The largest landowner in the world is the Czar of all the Russias. He has one estate which covers over 100,000,000 acres, and which is, in fact, more than three times as large as England; and he has another estate more than twice the size of Scotland.—Atlanta Constitution.

Siam has sent a consulting engineer to India to inspect the irrigation and water works with a view to inaugurating a system at home.

Congress Can't Do It.

There is a general hope and belief throughout the country that Congress will do something finally for the distress and suffering of so many hapless people. It is to be hoped business will start up and give employment to thousands. But there are certain kinds of suffering which Congress can do nothing to relieve. There is pain and misery always which no legislation can cure. Just think of men crippled for life with the tortures of sciatica. And such should know that St. Jacobs Oil is a certain cure, which can be brought about promptly without any aid from Congress.

The best way to clean bamboo furniture is with a brush dipped in salt and water.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Bronze cents were first issued under the law of April 22, 1864.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A Gloomy Outlook

is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tabules cure that terrible disorder and will make him a cheerful and happy man.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Could Not Walk

Rheumatism in Hips & Back

Eyesight Affected but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures All.

"I was troubled with pains in my back and hips. My eyes swelled so that I could not see for two or three days at a time. I became so I could not walk at times. The rheumatism had such a hold on me I never expected to get well. At last I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped my appetite and before the second was all gone my back was a great deal better and the pains had left my hips. I have now taken over five bottles and I am as well and as

Mrs. Marion A. Burns
West Gardner, Mass.

Free From Rheumatism

as if I had never been afflicted with it. I shall continue to use Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

for I believe I owe my life to its use." MRS. M. A. BURNS, West Gardner, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FLASHED BY THE CABLE.

Late Dispatches About Occurrences in Foreign Lands.

THE CHINESE PEACE ENVOYS.

Text of Their Credentials---Fall of Wei-Hai-Wei Makes a Deep Impression in China---Many Portuguese Killed by Rebellious Kaffirs---Native Outbreak on the West Coast of Africa.

The text of the credentials of the Chinese peace envoys, whom Japan refused to treat with on account of the insufficiency of their powers, was as follows.

"By decree we appoint you our Plenipotentiaries to meet and negotiate the matter with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by Japan. You will, however, telegraph to the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) for the purpose of obtaining our commands, by which you will abide. The members of your mission are placed under your control. You will conduct your mission in a faithful and diligent manner, and fulfil the trust reposed in you. Respect this."

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says the capture of Teng-Chou (Wei-Hai-Wei) has made a deeper impression upon the Chinese than the fall of Port Arthur. The reported refusal of Japan to treat with the Chinese envoys confirms the belief expressed in Pekin that the Japanese are not willing to name their terms of peace.

Imprisonment of Armenians.

A despatch from Constantinople, reporting recent trials of Armenians at Yoozgat, Pashalic of Sivas, Asia Minor, says that many of the prisoners were condemned without being permitted to give evidence in their own behalf. In one case a prominent Armenian was convicted although he proved that he was in prison at the time his alleged offence was committed. There were many similar cases, the trials being a complete farce. Armenians are being swept into prison by wholesale, tortured, and money extorted from them to gratify private spite. At Sivas twenty children were imprisoned for two months, their offence being the formation of a society to raise subscriptions for the assistance of poorer children. Many Armenians have been thrown into prison for having in their possession Bibles and other books that did not bear the stamp of the censor.

The Kaffir Rebellion.

Advices received at Cape Town, South Africa, from Lourenzo Marquez are to the effect that the rebellious Kaffirs entered the Portuguese camp at Maraqueen by the treacherous use of a flag of truce and the passport, which they had by some means obtained. Once in the camp, they fiercely attacked the sleeping Portuguese, who were unable to get at their big guns. Lieutenant Antonio rallied his men and kept fighting after his body had been pierced by an assegai. Independent reports are that from fifty to seventy of the Portuguese were killed and many wounded. British and German men-of-war are in readiness to protect the subjects of their respective countries should such protection become necessary.

Held Against Africans.

The British Commissioner, Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, is holding Brass, Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa, which is one of the centres of trade on this coast, with 100 men, two seven-pound guns and one Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun. The Niger Company's troops are holding Akassa, which was not destroyed as previously reported; but, although all the buildings are standing, there was a great deal of pillaging during the disturbances. It is estimated that 1500 natives were engaged in the outbreak.

Eleven Killed in Norway.

Dispatches received from Molde, Aaslund, Bergen and Christiansund in Norway report that at all these places earthquakes were experienced between 12.15 and 12.43 a. m. The shock ran in the direction of southeast to northwest. No damage was done.

Eleven persons were killed by the fall of an avalanche at Kvanagen.

Gold Finds in East Siberia.

The Siberian newspapers announce the discovery of rich and extensive gold fields along the upper reaches of the Rivers Beya, Nena and Uibat, in the Province of Yeniseisk, East Siberia.

Revolution in Colombia.

General Reyes, with 3000 Government troops, recently attacked the rebels at Honda, Colombia, and defeated them. Of the rebel forces General Aldama and ninety men were killed.

Cholera in Constantinople.

Cholera having broken out in Constantinople, Turkey, all vessels arriving from that port are being subjected to five days' detention in quarantine.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

Passengers Forced by Masked Men to Give Up Their Valuables.

The Western express on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, train No. 1, bound for Colorado and California, was held up one mile west of Sylvia, Reno County, Kan., at 11.25 o'clock p. m. by four masked men, who signalled danger. Two of the robbers covered the engineer and fireman and two went to the express car. For some reason they failed to effect an entrance and then went to the coaches and made the passengers give up all their valuables. The train was held for an hour and ten minues by the robbers, who then rode South. Conductor McGrath ran the train back to Sylvia and gave the alarm, and Sheriff Patton was on the train with his posse in a few minutes. The men were believed to be members of the Stafford band of desperadoes. One of the men who went through the train is described as five feet nine inches tall. He wore a wide-rimmed gray hat. The other man was tall and wore a mackintosh.

BOY KILLS HIS COMRADE.

William Perry, a Kentucky Youth, Murdered in the Presence of His Schoolmates.

Near Latonia, Ky., while at school, Richard Perry murdered his cousin, William Perry. Both were pupils and both aged seventeen.

Their parents live on adjoining farms and there has been a family feud between their fathers, who are brothers, for years. While the boys were quarreling at school over the family difficulties, Richard knocked William senseless with a baseball bat. William died that night and Richard is in jail at Covington. Both families are wealthy.

All the school children who witnessed the assault during play hour at noon testify that it was an exceptionally cold blooded murder.

FOUND $1000 IN HIS BELT.

Strange Discovery in Preparing for Burial the Body of a Supposed Pauper.

While friends were engaged at Atlantic City, N. J., in preparing for burial the body of Alfred Conover, who was supposed to be penniless, they found strapped around his waist a money belt which contained nearly $1000 in greenbacks and gold coin. Conover was forty years old, and was a son of Captain Isaiah Conover, the fisherman who was found dead in a floating boat last fall. How he managed to save the money found on his person is unknown.

Ready to Battle for Their Country.

The Secretary of War sent to Congress an abstract showing the militia force of the country by States and Territories. The entire force is placed at 116,899, of whom 107,374 are privates and non-commissioned officers and 9505 commissioned officers. The unorganized military force of the country numbers 9,582,080.

Five Killed in an Explosion.

Near Blountsville, Ind., an old boiler used by some men sawing wood on the farm of Jacob Clapper exploded. Harvey Taylor, John Wilker, a man named Newton and his son were killed instantly and Wilson Drake died of his injuries.

Child Boiled to Death.

The three-year-old son of William Bell, of Pensacola, Fla., fell into a vat of boiling water that had been prepared for scalding hogs. He was drawn out as quickly as possible, but died in a few minutes.

$500,000 Fire in Cincinnati.

The Bodmann tobacco warehouse at 57 to 65 Front street, extending through to Water street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire early in the morning. The loss is about $500,000.

THREE STARS FOR SCHOFIELD.

The Grade of Lieutenant-General Revived in Order to Promote Him.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Outhwaite, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the bill passed by the Senate reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, to be conferred upon Major-General Schofield. As amended by the committee, the bill made the rank permanent, but as the amend-

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

ment evoked considerable opposition it was withdrawn, and the bill was passed as it came from the Senate. It was sent to the President and was signed by him at once.

The promotion of Major-General Schofield will make a vacancy in the list of major-generals, which, by law, must always be kept up to its quota of three officers, and which will be filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General T. M. Ruger.

A SURPLUS OF $22,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle's Official Estimate of the Revenues for 1895.

Secretary Carlisle submitted a letter of information to the United States Senate which dissipates the gloomy forebodings as to a lack of revenue to carry on the Government. It is in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted when Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, urged the seriously crippled condition of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle's letter is brief and to the point, and estimates that the revenues for the current year will exceed expenditures $22,563,023. The text of the letter is as follows.

"In reply to Senate resolution of January 28, 1895, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what is the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the Government to pay current expenses between the 31st day of December, 1894, and the 31st day of December, 1895, and if the $153,337,579.99 cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency, I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the Government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by $22,563,023. Respectfully,

"J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

BODIES FROM THE ELBE.

That of a Passenger and Some Mail-Bags Recovered---Number of Lost.

The fishing smack Verena has landed at Lowestoft, England, the body of Frederick Ernst, of Magdeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the Elbe, and some mail-bags, one of which was marked "Stockholm." The body of Ernst presented a shocking appearance, with its hands clenched across the chest and the mouth wide open. It was found forty-five miles southeast of this Lowestoft.

A Dunkirk (Scotland) telegram says that the master of a Danish steamer that has arrived at that port reports that he saw a number of bodies with life belts on them floating off the Dutch Banks.

The number of persons drowned through the foundering of the Elbe, according to the official statement of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company is 335. The crew numbered 155 persons, including four postmen and two pilots; of this number fifteen were saved. In the saloon cabins there were forty-nine passengers, of whom four were saved. The steerage contained 151 passengers, of which number only one was saved.

BANK ROBBERS MAKE A HAUL.

They Blow Up the Vault and Get Away With the Cash and Securities.

Five masked men entered the town of Milan, Ohio, and at 4 o'clock a. m. blew open the vault in the Lockwood Bank. The explosion was so great that it wrecked the building in which the bank was located and awakened the entire population. The citizens poured into the streets in time to see the thieves drive off in a buggy toward Sandusky. They took some $15,000 in cash, $10,000 in Government, Nickel Plate, and Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk Electric Railroad bonds. Cashier Stoddard heard the explosion, and rushing out with his gun he was confronted by three of the burglars, who told him to stand off and fired at him. Stoddard returned the fire, but apparently without effect.

The police of Sandusky arrested two men on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the Milan Bank.

THREE WERE KILLED.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I.

A boiler exploded at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I. Three were blown to pieces. Patrick Hehir, fifty years old, and his cousin, John Hehir, thirty-five years old, and Michael Dary, twenty-one, were killed and sixteen others injured.

The explosion took place at Earl Carpenter & Sons' ice houses at Mashapaug Pond at 8.20 a. m. Patrick Hehir leaves a wife and nine children and his relative leaves a wife and three children.

At the time there were 100 men standing about the engine house waiting for orders to begin harvesting. Mertie Cross and John Nelson, the fireman and engineer, got instructions to start the engine, and they did so.

The boiler, which had been in use since 1865, was filled with water and the gauge indicated sixty-two pounds pressure.

THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW.

Several Persons Drowned in a Trolley Accident at Milwaukee, Wis.

A trolley car loaded with passengers ran into an open draw on the Russell avenue line of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railway line at the Kinnickinnic bridge. The passengers were all dumped into the icy water.

Thousands of persons were on the spot at once, and the people in the water were fished out as fast as they appeared on the surface.

One woman, the motorman, and one passenger were taken out drowned.

The dead are: Miss Ehlman, a typewriter; Miss Smickens, employed in the National Knitting Works, and John Kennedy, motorman.

The accident was caused by the motorman failing to stop his car until within fifteen feet of the open draw. Then he set the brake, but the track was icy and the car slid into the river.

A MEXICAN TOWN IN RUINS.

Destructive Work of Earthquake Shocks in the State of Oaxaca.

The severe earthquake shocks which have been felt in the district of Tuxtepec, Mexico almost daily for the last four weeks, at last accounts were becoming more frequent and severe. Almost every house in the town of Tuxtepec was in ruins, and the damage will amount to many thousands of dollars. That district is very mountainous, and there is smoke pouring from the crater of a long-silent volcano near the town, which indicates that the earthquake shocks are caused by the threatened volcanic eruption.

Burned to Death in Their Homes.

Mrs. John Zoller, a widow, and her grandson, James Heckler, were fatally burned in Spring Township, Pennsylvania. The boy died next morning. The aged woman and her grandson were the only persons in the house at the time of the fire. It is believed that they attempted to start a fire with coal oil.

An explosion of gasoline set fire to the cigar store of A. L. Bowers, No. 1317 Seventeenth street, Denver, Col., and burned to death the proprietor, who slept in a room at the rear of the store.

No Foreign Flags in Colorado.

The Colorado Legislature, at Denver, passed a bill prohibiting the flying of any foreign flags in Colorado, except over the buildings occupied by the different Consuls.

Too Cold to Fight.

Japanese naval operations against Wei-Hai-Wei were suspended, the cold and the condition of the weather on the coast rendering it impossible to continue them.

BLIZZARD EAST AND WEST

All Sections of the Country Suffered by Snowstorms.

A REGULAR WINTER CYCLONE.

It Spread North, East, South and West—Rivers and Harbors Choked With Ice and Navigation Impeded—People Frozen to Death in Various Places—Ice Gorge in the Ohio.

Despatches from all parts of the United States showed that the intense cold, from which New York City and the East suffered, was widespread. In many places raging blizzards, the worst experienced in years, developed, and the suffering caused was intense. Trains to all the large cities ran ten and fifteen hours behind time, and a large number of towns were storm bound, and business was practically suspended. On several railroads, notably the Union Pacific, trains were stalled, owing to great snow drifts.

Numerous deaths from exposure, especially in the West, were reported. Serious trouble has been caused in Ohio and other localities where natural gas is generally used by the diminution in the supply of that fuel and the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of coal on short notice. From all the large centres of population news came of the most intense suffering among the poor. The ordinary bureaus for the relief of the destitute were practically paralyzed by the unprecedented demands made upon them.

In the northern part of New York State the thermometer fell to an unusually low point, reaching 34 degrees below zero at the Thousand Islands and Alexandria Bay, 26 to 30 below in St. Lawrence County, and 10 to 15 below in Watertown and vicinity. Some of the cities of the State set idle mechanics to breaking stone to prevent widespread starvation.

In New England the thermometer ranged from two to thirty-five degrees below. New London (Conn.) Harbor is frozen to the mouth of the Thames River for the first time in twenty years, and at Portsmouth, N. H., the Piscataqua River is also frozen, a thing which has not occurred since January, 1857.

The blizzard struck Chicago before it was expected, and early in the morning the thermometer registered several degrees below zero and continued its downward course all day, reaching ten degrees below late in the afternoon. The wind blew from forty to sixty miles an hour, and a fine snow which fell obstructed street car traffic. In St. Louis, at nine o'clock, it was seven degrees below and the thermometer fell all day. In Milwaukee the day started in with the mercury at eight degrees below zero and a four inch snow fell.

The South and Southwest had their full share of the blizzard, Texas and Arkansas being the worst sufferers. In Texas the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour and the thermometer fell below zero. Thousands of cattle died of exposure. In Little Rock, Ark., the coldest weather on record there was experienced, the mercury registering three degrees below, and in Memphis, Tenn., the zero mark was reached.

Eastern Colorado reported a blizzard with great suffering among destitute on isolated farms. The thermometer was below zero for two days.

Throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware a fierce snow prevailed. At midnight the wind shifted to the northwest and the snow ceased. The thermometer was near zero.

Blinding snow storms raged all along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway. Snow which fell in Northern Texas eleven days before was still upon the ground. A howling blizzard, with the wind blowing fifty miles an hour, prevailed throughout Northern Texas.

The blizzard is the worst storm Oklahoma Territory has experienced in twenty years. The thermometers register from ten degrees to fifteen degrees below zero.

A cold wave struck Atlanta, Ga., and the the thermometer fell from forty degrees to six degrees. A blinding snow fell.

Washington City had a heavy snow storm. The thermometer registered five degrees above zero. The Potomac is frozen.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., the ice in the Ohio stopped, forming a gorge sixty miles long.

SPRINGER'S BILL KILLED.

No Further Hope for Financial Legislation by This Congress.

President Cleveland's revised plan of currency reform was rejected by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote, leaving the Administration at liberty to announce a new sale of bonds.

It was nearly noon when the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Springer bill authorizing the sale of $500,000,000 of gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve and to retire the greenbacks. The pending question was Mr. Bland's appeal from the ruling of Chairman Richardson that his substitute was not in order. On a vote by tellers the decision of the Chair was sustained—130 to 52.

When it came to considering the substitutes pending, the Speaker ordered a vote to be taken first on that offered by Mr. Reed, which authorizes the issue of two-year three per cent. certificates of indebtedness to meet current deficiencies in the revenue and bonds to cover the deficiency in the gold reserve.

The vote on Mr. Reed's substitute resulted: Yeas, 109; nays, 187; present and not voting, 2. This was nearly a party vote. Messrs. Cannon (Cal.), Crain (Texas), Davey (La.), Geary (Cal.), Griffith (Mich.), Lawson (Ga.), Pendleton (Texas) and Shell (S. C.), Democrats, voted with the Republicans for the substitute. The Populists voted with the Democrats against it.

The vote then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the Springer bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole, which, on a division, the House refused to order by the decisive vote of 97 ayes to 159 nays. The announcement of this vote was received with applause by the opponents of the bill, in the midst of which Mr. Springer was seen rather than heard demanding a vote by yeas and nays. This was ordered, and resulted: Yeas, 135; nays, 162; present and not voting, 4.

Mr. Springer, having changed his vote for that purpose, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion, on motion of Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.), was laid on the table, yeas 135, nays 123, which finally disposed of the matter.

TWO BIG IRONCLADS SUNK.

The Chinese Envoys Fully Empowered to Treat With Japan For Peace.

A correspondent at Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs that the Chinese ironclads Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen have been sunk. The Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen were struck with torpedoes in three fathoms of water.

They were sister ships and the most powerful ships belonging to an Asiatic power. Each had a displacement of 7430 tons and 6200 horse power. Both vessels were engaged in the great battle at the mouth of the Yalu River early in the war, when so many Chinese ships were sunk, but escaped with slight injuries.

The Chinese peace envoys have been fully empowered to treat, and will remain in Japan. Both countries are anxious to conclude the war, but Japan does not mean to leave China a loophole for backing out.

Brothers Die Together.

Don Ernesto Marquez and his younger brother, Don Enrique, Guatemalans, were shot and killed in a little dining saloon off from the rear of Mrs. John H. Meyer's saloon at the northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York City, at 8:30 p. m. It was supposed that one of them shot the other and then shot himself.

The brothers had been short of money since their father, a wealthy Guatemalan planter, left them, about two months ago.

Russia to Aid Agriculturists.

With a view to remedying the present stagnation in the grain market, the Russian Government has sanctioned the purchase of rye and wheat, on behalf of the State, direct from the growers. The grain will be used for feeding the army and sold to the populace. Sales to private persons, however, are to be limited as to quantity, and the grain will only be disposed of at bullish rates.

Noted Desperado Killed by a Woman

Dr. J. E. Raeder, the notorious Kentucky mountain desperado, who was recently pardoned for the attempted murder of John Hursh, in Lexington, about eighteen months ago, was shot and killed while in bed in Widow Catherine McQuinn's home, four miles from Jackson. Mrs. McQuinn gave herself up to the Sheriff, saying she did the killing.

MASTER VIVIAN HODGSON BURNETT, the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, is now sixteen and a football player.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

38TH DAY.—Mr. Allen presented the credentials of Mr. Reese, signed by "Governo Kolb and the Secretary of State," who claim to have been elected on the Populist ticket in Alabama. They were laid on the table. ——During the consideration of the District of Columbia bill Teller replied to Gorman's speech. The financial debate for the day was closed by Mr. Call.——The Senate then went into executive session and a few minutes later adjourned.

39TH DAY.—A conference report on the Fortification bill was made by Mr. Call.——The Senate agreed to Mr. Hill's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to forms used in collecting the income tax.——Mr. Vest reported back the House bill for the erection of a Government building at Chicago, Ill., with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and it was placed on the calendar.——Mr. Mantle was sworn in as Senator from Montana.

40TH DAY.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the Senate a communication which emphasizes the claim of the Administration that there will soon be a surplus of money in the Treasury.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was debated.

41ST DAY.—Mr. Mitchell attempted to address the Senate on some sugar bounty claims. Mr. Harris objected because it was District day, and there was a stormy colloquy between the two gentlemen.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.——Mr. Hansbrough introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to use the flag of the United States for advertising purposes.

42D DAY.—The establishment of a cable to Hawaii by the Government was discussed. ——Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Wyoming, took his seat. The credentials of Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and of Mr. Chilton, of Texas, were presented.

43D DAY.—Discussion of the proposition for a cable to Hawaii continued.——The nomination of General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General was confirmed.

In the House.

43D DAY.—There was an affray between Messrs. Breckinridge and Heard, because the latter delayed and deferred the former's speech on Hawaii.——Mr. Storer's Hawaiian resolution was passed.——The Administration Currency bill was reported from committee.——At 5 o'clock the House took a recess, under the rules, until 8 o'clock, when the consideration of private pension bills was resumed.

44TH DAY.—The House passed the Senate bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, to be conferred upon Major-General Schofield.——The Pacific Railroads Refunding bill after three days' discussion was recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, at the close of a somewhat exciting session of over six hours, by the decisive vote of 177 to 108.

45TH DAY.—Mr. Livingston presented the conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill.——Mr. Outhwaite presented the report of the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill. The report was adopted. ——Mr. Dockery reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It carries an appropriation of $21,305,526.52. ——The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. After a short debate the bill was passed.

46TH DAY.—Debate on the Administration bill to authorize the issue of $200,000,000 gold bonds to retire the legal tenders and Treasury notes began in the House and continued for six hours. Speeches were made by Messrs. Reed, Springer, Walker, Pence, McKeighan, Cox and Patterson.

47TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the further consideration of the Banking and Currency bill, and several speeches were made for and against it.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, was laid before the House, and on motion the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered.

48TH DAY.—The Administration, or Springer, financial bill and all substitutes proposed for it were defeated by a vote of 161 to 134.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DR. TALMAGE is sixty-three years of age.

THE Shah of Persia drinks a bottle of brandy a day.

THE Prince of Wales is Grand Master of English Freemasons.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, it is said, is reduced to almost absolute want.

FELIX FAURE is the first President of France who has been a confirmed smoker.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, is said to have mortgaged all his plantations and sent the money to Spain.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan, who is going to visit England in the spring, will probably come by way of Japan and the United States.

JOHN B. TABB, the poet, is a Catholic priest living in Amelia County, Virginia, but holding a professorship in St. Charles College, Maryland.

THE King of Greece gave orders to have the Chateau of Smiddrup, in Denmark, prepared for his occupancy in case he should abdicate.

IN a letter to the army Emperor William, of Germany, ordered the guns and standards which took part in the war with France to be decorated with oak leaves.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR cancelled the order for a blanket of flowers on his wife's grave every day for a year, because he was annoyed at the publication of the fact.

HETTY GREEN'S husband, after a disastrous experience in Wall street years ago, retired from "Change" and settled down as a club man of very simple and regular habits.

THE Duke of Argyll, who recently collapsed in public, has been a lifelong friend of liberty. He was a supporter of William Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery movement. He began life poor.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, retires from office in March after twenty-two years of service in the Senate, at the age of seventy, poor and with no profitable employment he can fall back upon at that time of life.

THE huge statue of Li Hung Chang, which, in his happier days, foreign merchants subscribed for to erect in one of the treaty ports of China, has just been completed in Germany. The figure is ten feet high. Nothing has been said recently of its final disposition.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO LED MARY ANDERSON TO FAME.

Also Played Leading Roles With Booth, Barrett and Thorne.

(From the St. Louis Chronicle.)

One of the most conspicuous figures in the Stageland of America to-day is John W. Norton. Born in the seventh ward of New York City forty-six years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chanfrau. We find Keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden Theatre. He was starred with Lawrence Barrett early in the 70s, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne at the Variety Theatre in New Orleans. Early in the Centennial year, in Louisville, Norton met our Mary Anderson, then a fair young girl who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and, as everybody knows, led her to fame. Mr. Norton is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, the Du Quesne Theatre, Pittsburg, and one of the stockholders in the American Extravaganza Company.

One afternoon early in June he hobbled into his New York Office on Broadway and encountered his business manager, George McManus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McManus had discarded his cane. Who cured you? he asked. "I cured myself," replied McManus, "with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I was encouraged by Mr. McManus' cure and as a last resort tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a *Chronicle* reporter. "You have known me for five years and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1893 I was on my back at the Mullanphy Hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the Hospital feeling stronger, but the first damp weather brought with it those excruciating pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting down for a stretch of five minutes the pains screwed my legs into a knot when I arose, and I hobbled as painfully as ever. After I had taken my first box of Pink Pills it struck me that the pains were less troublesome. I tried another box, and I began almost unconsciously to have faith in the Pink Pills. I improved so rapidly that I could rise after sitting at my desk for an hour and the twinges of rheumatism that accompanied my rising were so mild that I scarcely noticed them. During the past two weeks we have had much rainy weather in St. Louis. But the dampness has not had the slightest effect in bringing back the rheumatism, which I consider a sufficient and reliable test of the efficacy of Pink Pills. I may also say that the Pink Pills have acted as a tonic on my stomach, which I thought was well nigh destroyed by the thousand and one alleged remedies I consumed in the past five years."

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), **Marion Harland** finds the **Royal Baking Powder** to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an **act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.**

The testimony of this gifted authority upon **Household Economy** coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of **Royal Baking Powder** for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Perpetual Ice in Virginia.

It was not long ago reported that a natural icehouse on a grand scale had been discovered under singular circumstances on the north side of Stone Mountain, six miles from the mouth of Stony Creek, in Scott County, Virginia. As the story goes, it appears that one of the old settlers first discovered it about 1880, but owing to the fact that the land on which it was situated could not be bought he refused to tell its whereabouts and would only take ice from it in case of sickness. He died without revealing the secret even to his own family, and but for a party of seng diggers entering the region it might have remained a secret for generations, as it is situated in an unfrequented part of the mountain. The ice was only protected from the rays of the sun by a thick growth of moss, resembling that seen dangling from the oaks of Louisiana and Texas. Its formation was after the fashion of a coal vein, being a few inches thick in some places, while several feet in others. The formation indicates that it had been spread over the surface in a liquid state and then congealed. By what process it freezes or was frozen is a matter of conjecture. Some think that it was formed in the winter and had been protected since by a dense growth of moss which covers it, while the more plausible theory is that beneath the bed is situated a great natural laboratory whose function is a formation of ether, and the process of freezing goes steadily on through the heat as well as the cold. The bed covers one acre.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Photographic Competition.

No better proof could be found of the wonderful advance which has been made in the art of instantaneous photography than a competition which has just been arranged in Geneva between members of leading camera clubs and photographic societies of Switzerland, France, Austria and England. The subject proposed for the competition is the determination by photography of the shape assumed by a drop of water while in the act of falling through the air.

A series of prizes in the form of medals is offered for the most successful photographs. It is required that only distilled water shall be used; that the size of the tube from which the drop is caused to fall shall be accurately ascertained.

Moreover, it is required that it shall be known how far the drop has fallen at the instant it is photographed; and that effective precautions shall be taken to prevent any current of air from disturbing the drop in its descent.

Only a few years ago it would have seemed chimerical to propose such a photographic feat as this, but now that running horses, leaping athletes, flying bullets and lightning have been compelled to print their images on the sensitive plate, it appears an easy thing to photograph falling water so perfectly that science may thereby learn, for the first time, precisely, the shape of a raindrop—The Amusing Journal.

Japanese candy is mostly made of rice flour, with a small admixture of sugar, and tastes rather insipid to the average palate.

Monster of Former Ages.

L. W. Stacy, who is in from Powder River round-up, tells of the finding of the carcass of some extinct monster whose remains are as large but unlike the mastodon. Mr. Stacy says it was on the east fork of the Powder River that a number of men were out when one of them discovered an immense spinal column in the sand equal in size to that of the mastodon. The head of the animal is gone, but there remains, including the tail, thirty feet of the vertebræ and tail bones.

It was at first supposed that the bones found were of some monster serpent, but on closer examination it was found that the remains of legs were buried in the ground to the depth of seven feet.—Yellowstone Journal.

Inventing New Roses.

Although roses have been cultivated from time immemorial, the origination of new kinds seems to have been neglected until the beginning of this century. The first systematic effort to get improved roses from the seed is recorded at the time of that lover of roses, the Empress Josephine. Dupont, her gardener, was among the foremost in this effort. He grew seedlings from all the choicest roses that could be obtained from the other countries of Europe; yet in 1814 there were only 182 varieties, while in 1847 there were 4500, and now their name is legion.—New York Post.

February 6, Mardi Gras, has been made a holiday in Louisiana, and also in Alabama.

ON THE ROAD

to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache